Businces Notices. PART OFFI

KNOX ENLARGED. - KNOX'S Hat Establishment be colored and improved but as his Spring leade is acknowledged to be perfection itself be feels like leating it speak for itself, to all who will call at No. 212 Breadway. Hat wanters, rady.

WARNOCK & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Have removed from No. 280 to the more convenient store. No. 280 to the more convenient store. No. 280 Breadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gratiquement to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable Darss Hars, Filt Hars, Cars, &c. of entirely new and very attentive putertus, sil of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

GENIN will THIS DAY introduce a new and origin mal style of Sorv Hara for young men. Genin, Bu 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 BROAD

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING —COntemplating a change in the firm on the lat of May, with a view to the same, we are desirous of Feducing our extensive stock of First QUALITY READY MADE GARMERYS, and shall therefore reduce our prices for the time heing, so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The association of comprising Racian Overcoats. Linen Fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our

> Wm. T. Jannings & Co., No. 231 Broadway, third door above Astor House.

SPRING OVERCOATS at Oak Hall, 84 and 86, Spring Ragians at Oak Hall, 84 and 85, Spring Ragians at Oak Hall, 84 and 86, Spring Pants at Oak Hall, 84 and 86, Spring Boys Clothing at Oak Hall 84 and 88, Spring Furnishing Goods at Oak Hall, 84 and 86, Futes street, 84 and 86, Futes atreet, 84 and 86, Futes street, 84 and 86, Futes atreet, 84 and 86

PRISMATIC TURNING COMPANY'S STOCK for ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SMITH J. EASTMAN & LLOYD,
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GOMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st, New York,
Offer for Sale:

EXTER FAMILY HAMS - 2506 tierces. Stage & Shay's,
Phippe's, Samuel Davis's, Quigley, H. Nye, and other
brands choice Family Hams

FLAIS CURE HAMS-1,000 thereas yellow baged.

Shiffing Hams-300 tierces Western smoked, in prime shipping order.

ping order.

GLAZED HAMS—WO tierces and 100 hhds. in prime condition for all climates, packed in rice chaff.

SOUR HAMS—Wo hhds in yellow begs.

SHOULDEN—150 hhds. Western smoked old Shoulders, bright

Sabuldras—150 hhds. Western smoked old Shoulders, bright and hundsome.

MIDDLES—1,00: boxes (with consignment) long and short, ribbed and clear.

Pork—4,500 bbis. Mess, on the spot and to arrive.
500 bbis. Prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbis. Prime and Clear, city packed.
4,60 bbis. Clear, Western packed.

Brev—1,000 theres Prime Mess. Hillman & Robinson, and

Brry-1,000 therees Frime Mess. Hillman & Robinson, and
Sholl's packing superior.
2,646 bbis. Buckeye and other Western brands, repk'd.
566 bbis. Buckeye and other Western brands, State.
Katra-1,866 bbis. Buckeye, superior, and H. Nye.
Oid-2,666 bbis. S are and Western, repacked.
250 bbis. Prime, sour and refuse.
Land-1,866 bbis. and therees prime Leaf and Refused.
S65 bbis. 82, for manufacturing.
4,106 kegs prime Leaf and Refused.
565 kegs prime oid Extra, for shipping.
GREASE-156 bbis. prime Yellow.

GG. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the Carrett business, in the firm of
E. A. Peters on & Co.,
We would invite the attention of our friends and the our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Veivet Carpeting, 12/ to 16/ per yard.
And all the latest Patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Obletoths of every description, at the lowest cash price.

AT COST.

One bundred of the patent ICE PITCHERS, allver-plated beautiful as a parior ornament, and warranted to keep ice four tee a hours in the hottest weater.

W. J. F. Datley & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING .- Corner John and Nassau Sta - N. R. Collins & Co. wish to call sitention to their well-sciented stock of Spring styles, embracing every variety of Gen-tiemen's CLOTHER, Rajans, Conts, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner, and will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash. Call and see our stock. N. R. Collins & Co., corner John and Nassan-sts.

LOCKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENCRAYINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE FER CENT
BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under
DRY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVES, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 333 Broadway.

WIGS !- HAIR-DYE !- WIGS !!! - BATCHELOR'S Wies and Tourers have improvements peouliar to their house. They are celebrated all ever the world for their gracerul beauty, care and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beat stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his farmous Dvr. Sold at Batchetton's, No. 233 Broadway.

PEOPLE OF JERSEY CITY! Mesers. DALESY & CO., Nos. 831 and 833 Broadway, are sell g off the whole of their stock (by far the largest in Admerica) China, Glass, Gas Fixturans and Plated Ware without gard to cost. N. B.—See their List of Prices in the Dry code column of this paper.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co., No. 63 Liberty-st., N. T. PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KAITHAIRON, &c., And manufacturers of

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS, Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock In SEAUTY OF STYLE, EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY and CHEAP we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER, the hottest weather. One hundre W J. F. Dailley & Co., Nos. 631 and 653 Broadway.

SUPERIOR TREES.-WM. R. PRINCE & Co. Flushing, N. Y. The new Descriptive Catalogue of TREES and PLANTS gratis, at Fowler and Wells, No. 508 Broadway. 1,700 pounds Chinese Sugan Cane Shed.

SAWS .- HOE & Co's PATENT GROUND SAWS PLASTERING TROWELS, &c., can be had, wholesals and retail at the praccipal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manu-facturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the works, corner of Brooms, Sheriff and Columbia-sta., N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES .- I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA BETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about Szwing Machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will bears how to purchase a Sawing Machines, with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbig machines now before the public. I. M. Sanger & Co.'s Gazette will be sent. bron the public. 1. M. SINGER & Co., Francis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

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PEOPLE OF BROOKLYN!

Messra Dailey & Co., Nos 631 and 633 Broadway, are selling off the whole of their stock (by far the largest in America of Chisa, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Platzed Warr, without regard to cost. See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

KANSAS REAL ESTATE .- I have for sale

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flush ing, near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their groots variy. The stock of EVERGREER and other ornamectal Trees is particularly sock, and they are offered at Low rates. FRUIT TREES, SHRUES, ROSKS, VINES and EXOTIC PLANTS can be furnished in great variety and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulson Market wharf free of treight. Catalogues by mail or at Mo. 29 Wall-st., basement.

PROPLE OF NEW-HAVEN!

Mesers. Dayley & Co., Nos. 831 and 833 Broadway, are selling off the whole of their stock (by far the largest in America) of Cuina, Glazs, Gas Fixtures and Plattab Ware without regard to cost. N. B.—See their list of prices in the Dry-Goods Column of The Tribune.

872 ARS & MANYIN, late Sich & Co.'s, improved Salaman-bar Bark, Wilder's Patent, secured by the colebrated La-moder the immediate impection of our Mr. Stearos, who has for 15 years superintended their u anotheture, during which time met a collar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—k22 having been tested in accidental lires. Warranted free from danyuness. here a county been tested in acceptance of the county of the free from dampuess.

Also, Burglar-proof Chests of any size, lined with hardened sheel, which cannot be drilled or broken.

For sale by STEARYS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st.

Factory cor. St. Mark's-piace and Av. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers,

No. 25 Nassu-st.,

ONE DOOR BLOW CEDAR STREET,

Will give their personal attention, as usual, during the season,
to the sales of Household Funsiture, at the residence of
families removing of breaking up housekeeping. They have
appacious Selectrom, where they will hold regular sales to accommit date those who wish to avail themselves of this medium of

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS .-

No. 556 Broadway, New-York, In addition to their already extensive variety, are constant producing articles from new designs, and for the coming season will be able to offer a much greater assortment than heretofor of goods in their line.

or goods in their line.

FOUNTAINS,

VASES,

LIONS, DOGS,

SETTERS,

SUMMER HOUSES, &
DEER—Beautiful specimens reclining, with or without petics
tals, for generally and one straining, that on a lawn,
or arrong abrubbery, the figure has a wonderfully life-like ap-

JANES, BRESE & Co., No. 306 BROADWAY, New-York.

HEGEMAN'S COD LIVER OIL, QUININE SUBSTI-TUTE, and all the genuine Parker Medicines, at proprietors' pices, with Bair Dyes, Cosmetics, Performery, and Druggists, Faces Articles geterally, at lowest rates, by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 116 Frankituse.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

CASTION TO DEALER.

As the proprious rate in possession of the names of houses eviling a counterfeit of the above heliag a close int attent of their libed, with the signature of Roke. Low & Son, but a very infection soap, having an qualities either for washing or perfecting it with actions, through their attorney, saginst every house so offending.

Soan he obtained, graning of

out be obtained, genuine, of FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, NO. 6 Maiden-lane. CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE—KELTV & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 58 Reades at, heve a full and onoise stock of Brocatellos, Satin De Leines. Worsted Damasts, Lace and Mustin Cortains, Cornices, Gimps, &c. which are offered at the lowest prices, Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and cur superior manufacturing facilities enable ins to effect these goods is than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present above for my MacNeric Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salve head. Scrafula, Old Ulcers and Surns unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Clurch-st.

R. R. R.

Rapway's Ready Relief.

A certain and speedy antidote and cure for all severe and excretiving pains, incumation, neuralgis, toothwate, lumbago, diarrhea, chetc, burns, sprains, scalds, contunions, &c., are quickly cured by its use.

Rapway's Renovating Resolvant.

A wonderful and invaluable preparation to those suffering with scrotula, dyspeptia, cancer, nodes, tumors, ulcers, sait rheum, fever sores, skin diseases, and all those arising from an impure state of the blood.

rheum, fever scree, skin diseases, and all those arising from an impure state of the blood.

For complaints arising from Gerangement of the organs of the system they are an excellent remedy. Two or three taken at night on a tiring to rest, will secure the taken a sound nighterest, and a good appetite and healthy digestion in the morning. For billiousness, contiveness and all complaints of the bowels, liver, heart, pateress, kidneys and other organs of the body, they are a sure and effectual remedy.

R R R Office, No. 164 Fullon-st, New-York.

Fold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- By special these if the late Emperor of Russis, these Mediciae have been admitted into the public hospitats throughout the Empire. The Pills are used in the Russian army as a specific for the Clolera and Diarrhea, and the Obstatiant army as a specific for the Clolera and Diarrhea, and the Obstatiant army as a specific for Wounds. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maideniate, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all draggists at 25c., 624c., and \$1 per pot or box.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1637,
At Last Fall's Prices.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvets,
fafestary, Brussells, There-Plv and Ingrain Carreting,
imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
notice, will be sold at Last Fall's Paices. The early bird
jets the worm.

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand at.

HUSBANDS, WIVES and DAUGHTERS, take CHI-CRESTER'S DYSPERSIA SPECIFIC and gain strongth and health under its toule effects. Made from gurden vegetables; does not purps. 20 octs per bottle, by all Droggists. Depot. No. 101 Wall-st., N. Y.

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS. 2,500 tierces Stag & Shays, Phipps, Samuel Davis, Quigley, and other brands choice family Haws.

SHIPPING HAMS—1,500 tierces glazed and yellow bagged, in Eastman & LLOYD, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st.

New York Daily Tribure

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1857.

A letter from Mr. Bayard Taylor, giving an account of some of the experiences of his Lapland journey, will be found on another page of this paper. As we have before stated, Mr. Taylor arrived at Stockholm, on the return from his Arctic excursion, about the middle of February. The highest point he reached was Kautokeino, at 69° He traveled on sledges drawn by reindeer, and found the excessive cold easier to bear than he had expected. For six days of the journey they rode with the thermometer at 40° below zero. Mr. Taylor was in excellent health on his return to Stockholm. The letters describing this very interesting excursion will appear in our columns in as rapid succession as possible.

"Fair words," says a dry old proverb, "butter no parenips;" but, unhappily, human beings are more pliant to the cleaginous anointment, especially when they want to be buttered. For three years past, our Democratic politicians have from day to day proclaimed their invincible determination to project the People of Kansas in their right to frame their own Constitution and establish or exclude Slavery as they may choose; and, throughout all those weary months, the acts of those politicians have given the lie to these fair professions. The Nebraska bid was introduced and commended, in an elaborate report by Senator Douglas, expressly as a measure calculated and intended to allow the People of Kansas and Nebraska to admit or exclude Slavery as they should see fit; but when Gov. Chase (March 2, 1854.) moved to insert in the bill a clause giving those People expressly the right to prohibit Slavery, the proposition was voted down, 36 to 10-Douglas and every other supporter of his bill voting against it, except Gen. Cass, who dodged. Again, when Gov. Chase moved to authorize the People of these Territories respectively to choose Governors for themselves this development of the principle of "Popular Sovereignty" was likewise voted down-Yeas, 10: Nays, 30-Douglas again among the Noes, Cass silent or absent. So when Judge Trumbull (July 2, 1856) moved that the Kansas-Nebraska bill "does confer upon or leave to the People of Kansas full power, at any time, through its Territorial Legislature, to exclude Slavery from said Territory, or to recognize and regulate it therein"-he was voted down by 34 to 11-Cars, Douglas, Toucey, and every advocate of the Nebraska bill, except Allen of R. I., voting in the majority against the Republicans. Yet, in the face of these facts, and thousands equally pertinent and notorious, we hear every day that the principle contended for by the Democracy, and affirmed in the election of Buchanan, was that of the right of the People of a Territory to establish or exclude Slavery at will! Men who swallow such brazen falsehoods are only deceived because they love to be, and so far as they choose to be.

creed affirms the right of the People of a Territory to enact or reject Slavery only when they come to frame and adopt a State Constitution-that is, when they cease to be people of a Territory. This doctrine is obliquely resolved in the Cipcinnati Platform, more plainly asserted in Mr. Buchanan's Insugural, and squarely affirmed by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision; so that, while the Republicans labored all through the late canvass under the imputation of denying to the Peoplof the Territories rights common to those of the States, it now appears that this is precisely the position of those who have been charging it as an offense upon us. They deny to the people of a Territory any power to shut out Slavery so long as they remain in the Territorial condition. They practically affirm the right of any one slaveholder to plant Slavery in any Territory, in defiance of the wishes and remonstrances of all the residue of its citizens. This is the goal which "Squatter Sovereignty" has already attained: we have no belief that it will stop here. Whenever such a decis ion shall be demanded, we shall have a judgment from the slaveholding majority of the Supreme Court affirming an indefeasible right in every slavehelder, who in good faith has migrated with his slaves to a Territory, to bave his "property" respected and protected when that Territory comes to frame for itself a State Constitution. And it will be very hard for those who admit that Slavery was ever legally established there to controvert this position. The dootrine of our State Supreme Court in the Liquor cases, affirming the indestructible

right of property in Rum, and therefore annulling

The latest version of the Pro-Slavery Democratic

the Probibitory Act, covers the whole ground Once admit Slavery to have a legal footbold in Kanear, and it will be a serious job to expel it.

How is it, then, that any but those who culpably wish to be deceived, can attach any importance to the new professions of Buchanan, Walker & Co. that they mean to stand up for a fair vote on the Slavery issue in Kansas? If they really mean this, what has kept their mouths padlocked during the two years' earnest struggle for and against the usurpations and tyrannies of the bogus Legislature in posed on Kansas by the Berder-Ruffian invasion of March 30, 1855? Who can seriously expect that the men who upheld that gigantic vidany will traly and henestly rebuke and repudiate any kindred iniquity? Can there ever be a wrong more flagrant? Can there ever be an investigation more searching, an exposure more crushing, than those of the House Committee which last year spent months in Kansas and took the testimony of every witness offered, whether for or against the great fraud? Remember that the Democratic party in Congress fought for weeks against making any investigation at all-that just one Buchanan Demoerat (A. C. Hall of Iowa, whose District adjoins Kansas) voted to investigate at all, and not one Member from a Slave State of any party whatever; and that the Senate, which might have sent a Democratic Committee to investigate, if that were deemed advisable, carefully abstained from sending any at all. And Mr. Douglas's Senate Report of March 12, 1856, goes over the whole ground after his fashion, and insists that the bogus Legislature was, to all practical intents, rightfully elected and properly constituted-that it was a true and valid Legislature for Kansas, and must, as such, be respected and obeyed.

Every measure adopted by the late House to relieve the People of Kansas from this atrocious usurpation was resisted and defeated by the Democratic minority in the House and majority in the Senate. Not one Buchanan Democrat voted at the first trial to admit Kansas as a State under her Free-State Constitution, and the only one who did at the second attempt was Mr. Barclay of Pa., who moved the reconsideration, and who was therefor denounced by his own party and absolutely driven over to the support of Fremont. The House thus passed, by 99 to 97, the bill admitting Kansas as a Free State, but the Senate crushed it by a party vote-36 to 11. So ended the struggle at the long Session to relieve the People of Kansas from the intolerable usurpation which had subjected them to tyranny, outrage, spoliation, anarchy and murder -every effort to redress their wrongs, no matter from what quarter, being resisted by the whole strength of the Buchanan Democracy.

At the last Session, the House returned to the subject, and, on full deliberation, passed a bill wiping out the tyrannous acts and spurious officials batched by the Border Ruffian usurpation and its bogus Legislature, and directing the Governor of Kansas to order and provide for an election for a new Territorial Legislature, taking every precaution against illegal voting and fraudulent returns, so as to secure one honest Election in Kansas, which should be the basis of all legislative power therein afterward. This proposition was so fair, reasonable and just-being a medium between recognizing the Topeka Constitution on the one hand, and sustaining the bogus Legislature on the other-that, along with all the Republicans, nearly every "American" from the Free States voted for it-Broom of Pa. and our Whitney being the only exceptions-yet every Buchanan Democrat vote against it, and, though it passed the House by 9 to 79, it was immediately laid on the table of the Senate by a party vote, there to sleep the sieep of death. And thus ended all efforts in the last Congress to rescue by some means the People of Kansas from the fraudulently imposed rule of the Bir-

der Ruffians. But our rulers understand the superficial virtue that inheres in "new brooms." Gov. Geary is turned adrift because he asked to be clothed with authority and backed by force to enable him to do justice in Kansas in such stinted measure as the begus "laws" will permit; and Robert J. Walker is sent out in his stead, clothed with all the po and backed by all the support asked for by Gov. Geary; and again the People are required to rejoice at Gov. Walker's appointment and hail it as an olive-branch held out to Kansas, because Mr. W. repeats the stereoty ped professions of his party that they are in favor of letting the People of Kansas settle the Slavery question for themselves "by s " fair and regular vote,"-" a full and fair vote of a majority of the People."

Now, we have not prejudged, and shall not prejudge, Gov. Walker. We shall be very happy to find him a protector and defender of the long abused People of Kansas, instead of an accomplice of the wolves who harass and destroy them. We do not say that he will not realize the fondest anticipations of his Northern eulogists. But this we do say, that never, up to this hour, has he raised his voice against the frauds, the crimes, whereof the People of Kansas have for two years been victims-never has he whispered a word of dissent from the dectrines and the votes of Douglas, Toombs. Stringfellow, Whitfield and their confederatesnever has he intimated a disapproval of the Border. Ruffian usurpation in Kansas or any of its nat ural fruits-and there is not one promise in his letter of acceptance that any member of the Slavery Prop. aganda would not readily make under similar cirumstances. In short, his letter only reiterates the pledges which his party has solemnly made in fifty shapes, and broken just as often as made. His fair words are worth just the breath that was required to utter them: let us see what will be his deeds.

The wrongs and injuries to which American sea men are subjected a detailed statement of which will be found in another column, have at last attracted that public attention which is a pretty sure guarantee of reform. The first impulse of every benevo lent mind, upon the consideration of such barbarities, is to inquire into the remedy; but unforte nately it is not, in this world and in the present condition of society, the easiest matter to cure a disease in the aggravation of which so many persons of wealth and influence are interested, and in this particular case the difficulty is complicated, for we are met at the very threshold of the discussion by the undeniable fact that discipline upon ship-board must be maintained. From the very nature of the service the master must be an autocrat; his word, and in his absence the word of his representative must be considered law; and it is utterly impossible to call a town meeting on board to decide whether the ship shall be put about or whether the topsails shall be reefed. Moreover, it is only fair to remem ber that the master is not sustained by more than a very limited police, even if his petty officers may be so considered; and that the lives of all on board. iscluding even those of the mutinous, may be jeop arded by disobedience. The condition of the sailor t sea is indeed an unnatural one, and is not per-

hape to be strictly judged by the laws which govern life upon the land. But at the same time we must be permitted to suggest, that if commanders are to bave the benefit of these considerations, the seaman houself should not be altogether deprived of it. If be be reckless, indolent and prodigal, we must in justice remember that his life at hest is but a hard cee; that he is ill paid, ill ted, ill clothed and over worked; that, being unfitted by his profession for other avocations, he is bound to it for life; and that he is considered at sea as the meanest of menials, and on shore as fair game by land-sharks, grog venders, shipping masters, prostitutes and common chests Is it any wonder that he is sometimes a little restive? Is it strange that his patience sometimes proves inadequate, and that in his despair he breaks

into open rebailion? But, in answer to the objection already stated, we say that it does not by any means follow that a rigid discipline must necessarily be a cruel one. The parent exacts implicit and unquestioning obedience, but he does not, therefore, think it his duty to torture his child There is a moral power, a natural aptness for command which some men possess, which shows itself not by a torrent of oaths, nor by the infliction of cruelties upon the defenseless, but in the unmoved countenance, the stern and unflinching eye, and the whole resolute demeanor. A ship-master possessing this talent may, and often does, manage the most unruly crew without recourse to cat, or pistol, or bandspike. There are two classes to which we would es-

pecially appeal. It is certainly very discreditable to the owners that they should permit such cruelties on board their vessels. We know that there are plenty of excuses, but we do not consider them to be of much importance; for we do say with the utmost plainness, that if our ships cannot sail without the malfrentment of their crews, they had better be sunk at once. If a man cannot get rich without keeping scores of his fellow-creatures in a degraded and oppressed and altogether miserable condition, why, he ought to remain poor, and should take particular pride in remaining poor. For our own part, however refined might be our tastes, however deep our enjoyment of ease and luxury, we do not believe that either would bring to us the smallest satisfaction if for them we were indebted to the sufferings of an oppressed and injured class; and, although we might be registe. ... at the Custom-House as the owner of a hundred argosies, we could not forget the narrow and noisome forecastle, the insufficient and unpalatable and unwholesome food, the fantastic tricks of authority on the quarter-deck, the insolent and contemptuous address, the studied insult and the protracted cruelty. The ship-owner should, and in time he will, be forced to consider these things, or else to share in the diseredit which they bring upon the service. Unless there shall be a reform in our mercaant service, it will soon be as noisome in the nostrils of God and man as the slave-trade. The owner can enforce a reform if he please, by instantly discharging from his service any officer who is known to be cruel and tyrangical. When masters understand that undue severity will not be tolerated by owners, many abuses will disappear from the service.

Again, we would appeal to the masters and other officers themselves. They certainly cannot desire to bring odium upon a profession which they have adopted, which has heretofore been deemed respectable, and in which it is possible to accomplish so much for humanity and justice and human appiness. They surely cannot wish to be ranked with the negro-drivers of the South. For the credit of their craft at least, if for no nebler reason, they should abstain from oppression, from unnecessary severity, and from mean and vulgar cruelty.

-Of course, there will be a plenty of people who will declare that seamen are delicately and tenderly treated-that they lead pleasant and luxurious lives, and that these complaints are all phian hropic gammon. Such persons are already be dinning to write to the newspapers. We commend to them the following release, which every sailor is obliged to sign before he can get his wages:

"We the undersigned, late mariners on board the re described on the other sid on her late voyage described on the other size
of this instrument, and new performed to this place of
payment, do hereby, each for ourselves, acknowledge
to have received of ___, agent or owner of said ___
the full sum hereunder set against our names—being in
full amount of our wages for services, and all demands for assault and battery, or imprisonment, of whatever name or nature against said —, her officers or own-ers, to the day or date hereunder set against our

The Union, some days since, by way of shutting our mouth on the subject of the extraordinary and outrageous opinion delivered by Chief-Justice Taney in the name of the slaveholding Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, put the question-What right or liberty of ours had been taken away by that decision? To which we replied, in the spirit of that famous line of the Roman poet, that being men, whatever concerned mankind concerned us, and that, as the Dred Scott decision was a violent and ferocious attack on the rights of human nature, it was therein and thereby an attack upon us. The Union, however, which seems to believe as little in humane sympathies as it does in "the rights of human naure," instead of being satisfied with this answer. sets it down as "utterly failing to meet" the ques tion put to us; in fact, as admitting distinctly that no right of ours has been taken away by the decision referred to, and that no Southern man has any superiority by that decision over any Northern man; ipon which supposed position of the case, it ventures upon a new expression of wonder that we should assail the Court as having made war upon Northern rights, and as having promulgated a slaveholders' decision.'

Since The Union repudiates "the rights of human ature," regarding all that our revolutionary fathers and to say on that subject as nothing but a shamchaff to catch young birds with-precisely the same ort of sham as the talk of The Union about democracy and equality, and declines to discuss the Dred Scott decision on that ground, we are perfectly ready to accommodate it by coming down to the lower ground of The Union's own selection, and to consider the Dred Scott case in its bearing upon our own rights and the rights generally of Northern

Now, we have to object to that decision from this point of view, that in undertaking to determine from prevailing outside opinion at the time of its formation what the meaning and intent of the Constitution of the United States is, the usages of two ultra slaveholding States are employed to set aside the law and the practice of all the other States of the Union, and are made the rule of construction to which the law and practice of those other eleven States are required to succumb. We have already pointed out in these columns that at the time of the Declaration of Independence there were but two States, South Caroline and Virginia, in which free negroes were excluded from citizenship. In all the other States no distinction was made as to the right of suffrage (which must be taken as the absolute test of citizenship), on the ground of color; and so the case also stood at the period of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, unless perhaps little Delaware ought to be thrown in as having (in that spirit of Toyjem for which, during the Revolution, she had been so notorious) adopted by that time the exclusive policy. Yet, for the sake of giving to the Constitution of the Waited States a construction in conformity to saveholding prejudices, and of doing what lies in the power of the Court toward rendering emancipation impossible and Slavery perpetual, the slaveholding majority on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States undertake to ignore altogether and utterly to disregard the laws and usages of eleven States, and to set up the laws and usages of two or at most of three States as absolutely decisive of the prevailing sentiment and policy at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and of the meaning and intent of its framers as to who were or could be citizens under it! Everybody knows that at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution there were two States, to wit: Georgia and South Carolina, rabid for the continuation of the African Slave Trade-and another, North Carolina, which leaned toward the same policy. Precisely upon the style of logic adopted by Taney and his brother slaveholders on the question of negro citizenship, it might be argued and maintained that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the sentiment of the country was universal in favor of the African Slave Trade, and that Africans were not regarded as anything but articles of merchandise. Indeed, a critical examination of the opinion will show that it does actually go that lengththereby laying the foundation for a revival of the Slave Trade, on the ground that under the Constitution of the United States negroes are regarded only as property, and that the power of regulating trade conferred on Congress does not extend to the prohibition of trade in any specific article.

Here is an opinion which, in the interest of slaveholding, undertakes, in the face and eyes of the laws of eleven States, to set up the policy and opinions of three States as the exclusive basis of constitutional interpretation! Here is an opinion which, in the interest of slaveholding, undertakes to say that in the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States the cotemporaneous opinion and practice of Viriginia and South Carolina shall go for everything, while the cotemporaneous epinion of New-York and Massachusetts shall ge for nothing! Are we not justified in denouncing an opinion of this sort as a "slaveholders' decision"? Are we not justified in setting down the pretended determination of points of constitutional law upon such a or e-sided basis as a "war upon Northern rights," waged on behalf of Slavery from behind the bench of the Supreme Court ?

The decision of the five slaveholding Judges that Dred Scott is not and could not be a citizen of the United States, amounts, in fact, to just this: It takes from the Northern citizens of this Union-if. indeed, under such a decision, they can deserve to be any longer called citizens-all claim to have any attention paid to their opinions in determining questions of constitutional law, and vests that right exclusively in the slaveholders. If such a decision as this may not properly be designated as a "slave-"holders' decision," we think it would be rather difficult to make one that would.

The Union knows perfectly well that the five slaveholders who made this decision did not, by any means, content themselves with stripping free negroes of the right to sue in the Courts of the United States. They went a great deal further than that. So far as the thing could be done by an extra-judicial decision, they struck a deadly blow not merely at the rights of free negroes, but at the rights of free men and Free States. They substantially laid down the doctrine that our bossted democratical government has for its main object not the protection of the rights of human nature, as many have fondly supposed, but the protection of some two or three hundred thousand slaveowners and slavebreeders in the secure enjoyment of their human property, and of their inde right to take it with them into whatever portion of the territory of the United States they may choose to so. They undertook to declare that the nonslaveholding people of the United States, vast majority as they are, have no authority of any kind to protect any portion of the territory of the United States from the intrusion of slaveholding and those institutions of aristocratical barbarism which slaveholding always carries with it. It is not merely a war upon Northern rights which we charge the Court with having made. It is a war upon free abor: it is a war upon non-slaveholders, whom the Court seeks to deprive of the power to protect themselves against the competition of slave labor, and to deliver over, bound hand and foot, to the absolute control of a slaveholding Oligarchy.

The report gains ground that the new Administration intends to dispense with that rather ornamental than useful appendage termed an Organ; and, should it be verified by time, it will exalt our already high opinion of the shrewdness and practical good sense of Mr. Cobb, the virtual Premier. There was never but one Administration strengthened by an Organ-that of Gen. Jackson by The Globe during the Bank war-while it has been the fortune of most Organs to weaken the object of their adoration, and, in at least one instance, to render it ridiculous.

An Organ is bereft of all moral power by the necessities of its position. Its commendations have ne weight, because trey are inevitable. He who lives by the favor of his patron cannot afford to discover that patron's faults-all his time and talents are employed in discovering and magnifying his virtues. Eulegiums on Louis Napoleon in the Moniteur may excite a grin, but can never extort a cheer. Human Nature is not green enough to be frenzied to that extremity. One might as well go into ecstacies over the metrical effusions which celebrate the virtues of the original Dr. Jacobe's Sarsaparilla or Wild's Indian Candy. But, while an Organ can rarely strengthen an Ad-

ministration, it can and does frequently weaken or embarrass it. It can render it a laughing-stock by its obstreperous and intemperate adulation, just as "too much pudding," saith the adage, "may choke a dog." It can annoy and embarrass by "pitching into" a Government which it supposes the object of its patrons' hostility, thereby constraining disclaimers and demonstrations of good will at once vexations and hypocritical. It can excite the jealousy of such adulaters as are not organic, and gradually cool them off to positive lukewarmness in considering the scantiness of their recompense contrasted with that of the favored admirer who site in the hing's gate, enjoying a glimpse of the presence every day or two, and a jolly slice of Government advertising as often as once a week. In abort, an Organ is a snare and an impediment, and Mr. Cobb

will do a characteristically wise act if he orders if forthwith absted.

-But a mere-pretense of abolishing this Course oracle will not answer. If it be done in earnest the Public Printing will be given out next Winter to the lowest responsible bidder. There is not a reason on earth for giving out Mail contracts in this way which is not as good a reason for the Public Printing to a like ordeal. getting up a "National Printing-Of al the dred devices, are humbug-mere devices for quartering two or three hundred inveterate political loafers on the Treasury. If ever a National Printing-Office is established, it will turn out dearer work, and in a manner less accommodated to the sometimes urgent reeds of the public service, than any mode yet tried. But with contracts carefully drawn by experienced and capable printers, exacting ample security and stipulating adequate penalties for delays or bad execution, the Public Printing may be executed at least as well as it now is, at a very handsome saving to the Treasury. Should such a system be recommended in the new President's first Message, and promptly enacted by his supporters, we shall believe that organism is shelished—and not otherwise. For, though an Organ is a very poor attachment to a National Administration, it affords a very comfortable barth for the Organist, and his interest and importunities may prevail over the clearest conceptions of proprieto and public good.

We cannot help thuking that the Free-State men of Kaneas have acted most injudiciously and uspatriotically in resolving to take no part in the approaching election of delegates to frame a State Constitution. If they bear anything like the numerical proportion to the whole they are represented to do, their course of action is more than injudicious; it is marked by fanatical madness. It is idle to say that even if numerically much stronger, they could not prevent the triumph of their opponents. That is stark nonsense. But they may not be strong enough to carry the election. Is that a reason for not voting? To hold that would indeed be to teach a new doctrine in a republic. By abstaining from voting they not only neglect an obvious duty of patriotism, but they directly aid in indefinitely postponing that melioration of the laws and institutions. duty of patriotism, but they directly aid in indefinitely postponing that melioration of the laws and institutions of the Territory which they profess so earnestly to desire. They voluntarily give to their opponents unchecked power and supremacy, and by every rofusal to participate in an election they put an additional bar on the door that excludes the reform they are seeking, and impedes the entrance of the right men into power and position.

[Com. Adv. -Will The Commercial please consider that the

Free-State men of Kansas, by voting at the contemplated election, would

1. Admit the valid constitution and rightful authority of the pretended Legislature chosen by an armed invasion from Missouri on the 30th of March, 1855-

2. Admit the validity and binding force of the "laws" enacted by that infamous body, including those which impose the penalties of felony on any earnest opposition to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas-

3. Admit that Slavery is already established and protected in Kansas by law-and

4. Admit that any further resistance to the crimes and villainies perpetrated under the color of Berder-Ruffian rule in Kansas is rebellion, whereof the legal penalty is death?

We never advised the Free-State men of Kansas to vote or not to vote at the pending bogus Election until they had made their own decision. No one so many hundred miles away can see the whole ground so well as they who are on the spot, with observation sharpened by suffering. The Commercial does not doubt that a large majority of the People of Kansas are Free State men. Does it believe that they would needlessly prolong the rule of the Border Ruffians if they believed they sould they lave a fair election, and so end it?

A Washington letter which we published yesterday addressed to The Baltimore Sun, in reference to the opinions delivered in the Dred Scott case, has

the following passage:

"The dissenting opinions of Justices McLean and Curtis have been spread before the public through the newspapers of Boston and New-York, and before they were filed They were not obtained from the Clerk's Office. As the reporter of the Court is entitled to a copyright, it will be a violation of that right to present the opinions in full in the newspapers."

It is a mistake to say that the reporter of the Court. The Court has itself decided otherwise. The opinions of the Court are public documents, in which it is impossible for any person to have a copyright property. The only things in which the reporter has any copyright are his statements of the cases, marginal notes and arguments of counsel, where he gives them. It is upon the basis of this decision that the new edition of the decisions of the Supreme Court has been published, edited by Judge Curtis, and which contains the opinions of the Judges entire.

The copyright law will be no obstacle in the way of placing Mr. Taney's slaveholders' plea, in extenso, before the public.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case has the operation—if for that purpose it is to be regarded as law-of interfering with the local construction given by the Courts of Rhode Island and Maine to the Constitutions of those States. In both Maine and Rhode Island the right of suffrage is confined, by the terms of the State Constitutions, to citizens of the United States; but this has never been construed as depriving colored natives of those States of the right to vote. The Senate of Maine has called upon the Sapreme Court of the State for its opinion as to the bearing of the Dred Scott decision upon the interpretation of the State Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States has beretofore conceded to the State Courts the right of interpreting their own Countitutions and statutes, and as the question raised in Maine relates only to a right to be exercised excluvely under the laws of Maine, we do not see why be authorities of that State should abandon heir own settled construction and drive the people o the trouble of amending the State Constitution, merely to comply with the humor of the slaveholdng majority of the Federal Court.

The tax upon the police to raise money to defeat the Police bill at Albany is conducted more discreetly since we exposed the affair, but is nevertheless going ahead with great success. Tures bundred dollars have been raised among the po ice of the S xteenth Ward alone. An officer in the Eighteenth Ward, on refusing to pay the tax, was informed by his captain that he could be no friend of his. It is reported that several policemen are going to pay the tax, and then make affidavits of the fact to expose the parties engaged in levying it. In some wards where men have hesitated, they have been threatened with charges that would cause their removal by the political obgarchy controlled by the Mayor and City Judge. We are assured that the former of these dignaturies openly boss:s that funds can be raised in the city to bey up a majority of the Legislature.

The marriage bill from the Senate, as amended by the Judiciary Committee of the House, requires